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help towards their solution. The opening chapter outlines the influences adverse to the union of the native states under one dominant authority. Up to 1813, until the close of Lord Minto's rule as governor-general, the policy was one of non-intervention towards the princes of the country and this, after a series of wars and treaties, grew into the "policy of the ring fence" in which a more perfect union was established and the maintenance of small forces, allies of the Imperial troops, was encouraged in the states within the Company's "boundary fence." Following came the "policy of subordinate isolation" in which Lord Hastings emphasized principally military coöperation; and this continued with slight changes to the "policy of subordinate union" and trust. The author then details the "price of union," discusses the duty of the sovereign towards the states in defending them against aggression and presents many other phases of the subject. The book is an excellent dissertation on the policy of Great Britain in India.

R. M. BROWN.

The Special Population Census of Formosa. 1905. Report of the Committee of the Formosan Census Investigation. 210 pp., map and illustrations. Imperial Printing Bureau, Tokyo, 1909. 12s. 6d. 10½ x 7½.

Describes the methods devised for taking a census of the Formosan peoples in 1905. The aim of the Provisional Bureau of Census Investigation was to find how best to ascertain the real conditions of the population. This report gives both the methods and results of the census inquiry. The methods were devised between September, 1903 and October 1st, 1905 when the first census under the Japanese régime was taken.

The census returns gave an enormous amount of information on many topics, some of which have not often been made the subject of census inquiry. For example, it was found that of the total female population of 1,406,224, 800,616 had been subjected to the practice of foot-binding; in other words 56.9 per cent. of the Formosan and Chinese women living in the island bind their feet. The occupation or non-occupation of foot-bound women was investigated with resulting statistics. The opium smokers and eaters form 3.9 per cent. of all the Formosans and Chinese; 88.2 per cent. of the smokers are males and 11.2 per cent. are females. This work is especially noteworthy as a study of census methods in a land whose conditions are, in some respects, exceptional.

The Story of Korea. By Joseph H. Longford. 400 pp., maps, illustrations, bibliography and index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1911. 9 x 6.

The author's personal acquaintance and administrative association with the affairs of the Far East have had a two-fold effect upon this volume. Large as it is in itself and very entertainingly written it is no more than an introduction to the history of Chosen as set forth by others more voluminously. That he has been able to condense and to bring out the more valuable portions of the work of duller historians is a matter on which the author should receive congratulations. On the other hand, his intimate association with a territory which has always been under dispute since its history began is complicating to any estimate of the value of this study of Korean affairs. Mr. Longford's affiliations are all with Japan, his service as British Consul was at Nagasaki, King's College in London has given him the chair of Japanese. It is pardonable in one so placed to look at the facing peninsula from Nagasaki through Japanese eyes, or from a London

professorial chair with full consciousness of the fact that his home land and the land of his professional activity entered into a stout treaty.

The author knows his Japan, he shows that he knows Korea well; if he finds reason to believe that Japan can bring order out of the ancient chaos of Chosen and put it to use it is impossible to find serious fault with his opinion. But in using his book it may be just as well to recognize that the attitude is strongly Japanese. So far as it relates the story of the Koreans the book is illuminative. It brings together much that we do not recall from earlier authorities. It offers, in a consistent and well balanced narrative, much that will serve the needs of those who wish to have a proper acquaintance with the affairs of the Hermit Kingdom up to the time of its virtual absorption by Japan.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

New Zealand Plants and Their Story. By L. Cockayne. vii and 190 pp., 71 illustrations and index. John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, 1910. 8½ x 5½.

Dr. Cockayne has written a delightful account of the plants of New Zealand which, although addressed to the general reader, can be illuminating to persons skilled in botanical lore. The treatment covers, in the early pages, many topics in the border land of the science, but deals specifically with the island plants in the major portion of the book, discussing them on ecological lines. It opens with the general history of the plants in the geological eras, states the conditions of the struggle for existence and sets forth the rival doctrines of evolution by which changes of form are explained. The work ends with a suggestive chapter on plant teaching in the schools. The plan of the book dictates to some degree the various chapter headings; as Forests, Natural Shrubberies, Vegetation of the Coast, Meadows, Plants of the Fresh Water, Swamps and Bogs and the Plants of the Outlying Islands. The islands under the rain-forest climate, (adopting the classification of Schimper), the struggle of the coast plants against the shifting sands, the evolution of meadows, the naturalized plants and the stories of some of the common plants are some of the lines along which the discussion runs. An excellent selection of photographs is found in the volume. ROBERT M. BROWN.

Handbook of the Territory of Papua. Compiled by the Hon. Staniforth Smith, Administrator. 163 pp., maps, illustrations and appendices. Second Edition. Dept. of Lands, Papua. 1s. 6d. 9 x 6.

British New Guinea, now officially known as Papua, has in recent years attracted attention as a field for settlement and investment. The expansion of its agricultural industries is especially noteworthy. In this second edition the text has been largely rewritten and most of the information is brought down to the middle of 1909. It condenses a great deal of information relating to the territory.

Beach-La-Mar. The Jargon or Trade Speech of the Western Pacific. By William Churchill. 53 pp. and bibliography. The Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1911. 10 x 7.

Mr. Churchill defines jargon as the speech of necessity, the language of the borderland and tells how it most commonly begins in the need for communication between strangers. Among the most conspicuous examples he lists the *lingua*